

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/11.
On Demand 34/14 1/2.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
B.B.L.
Barometer 29.94.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 91 83

April 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 85 88

7915 日二初月三

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

五拜禮 號貳十月四英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAN POWER DEBATE.

CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND QUESTION.

Second Reading Passed.

London, April 11.
Mr. Arquith said that the proposal of conscription in Ireland had already twice been considered and twice deliberately rejected by the late Government because it was convinced that the disadvantages outweighed purely military advantages. He regretted that Ireland had refused to accept conscription. The Irish view was perhaps difficult to appreciate, but in a free Empire we must take the peoples as they are. Proceeding he gave as an instance Australia. Her whole devotion to the cause of the Empire was undisputed. Australia had given her children and her resources in every theatre of war unstintingly and with a free heart, yet she would not have conscription although urged by a robust and energetic politician. Twice she had been consulted and twice she had refused. Even if they had the power none would dream of asking the Imperial Government to impose conscription on Australia. He urged the Government not to be guilty of terrible shortsightedness.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the evidence showed that the Germans were going to throw everything into this attack. If they were unsuccessful to-day they would try again to-morrow. If they failed to-morrow they would try again month after month, he was of opinion, unless the casualties were much heavier. He expected the most critical time would be at the end of June. We had already been compelled to put into the battle line men with less than four months training. What we were doing now might make a difference to victory or defeat. The Government intended to carry out conscription in Ireland. If, when the life of the Empire was at stake the Government said: "We could not ask Ireland to help us" that would have been the end of Home Rule. (Cheers.) Irish conscription would make a difference to the military strength which compelled the Government to face the consequences. There would be a much larger number of men than the ten divisions mentioned.

Sir George Cave said: "We are not asking Ireland to do anything which has not been asked of all citizens of every belligerent country. The delay is proof that the Government has been anxious to deal honourably and fairly with Ireland. We are not going to alter our decision."

A Nationalist interrupted, saying "Neither are we."
Continuing Sir George Cave said: "If the people of the country think we are making a mistake we will do our utmost to give royal support to any other Government carrying on the war. The Government is prepared to consider any criticism of the Bill, such as making the age limit forty-eight, but will refuse to alter anything which is considered necessary." (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon said that the military results hoped from the Bill could not in any way redress the recent military misfortunes. He opposed the raising of the military age. The Premier had said that in the recent battle the German infantry was barely equal to ours and much inferior to us. Therefore the explanation was not the want of men. The explanation of defeats was the system of promoting officers. An attempt to impose conscription in Ireland would destroy the hopes of an Irish settlement in war time. Irishmen no longer trusted the Government's pledges. He challenged the Government to take the Irish plebiscite, contending that Down, Antrim and Belfast would vote as heavily against it as Mayo and Roscommon. He would propose in Committee that the Government concede the country the option of voting in the event of a concession not to oppose the Bill further.

London, April 11.
In the House of Commons the Man Power Bill passed its second reading by 323 votes in favour and 100 against.

London, April 11.
In the House of Commons an amendment to the Second Reading of the Man Power Bill, declaring that the Bill diminished the Naval and economic power of the nation without adding the commensurate military strength, was rejected by 321 against 108.

London, April 11.
The closing stages of the Debate on the Man Power question was marked by lively scenes. Sir Austen Gaddes rose and the Nationalists denounced for Mr. Duke. After some minutes of turmoil Sir Gaddes was allowed to speak. He emphasised the necessity of the Bill, incidentally paying a tribute to the French and Italians in our midst who were volunteering, many sacrificing their businesses. Sir A. Gaddes appealed to the discharged soldiers to volunteer again. The only alternative to the Bill was to let the Armies down which the country would never do.

London, April 11.
The gravity of the happenings in France had a restraining influence on yesterday's debate but there were outbreaks of passion on the part of the Nationalists, notably Mr. Dillon, who bitterly attacked General Gough whom he accused of involving the Irish Divisions in disaster on three separate occasions. He declared that conscription in Ireland would open up another war at the front which would spread to the United States, Australia and wherever the Irish race was to be found.

Captain Redmond, speaking from his father's place, said the Government was going to realise the German calculation of civil war in Ireland.

Mr. Arquith's speech was eagerly awaited. He took the middle course of concerning conscription for Ireland as inexpedient, but not saying a word against the justice of the proposal. The House cheered him, but also cheered Mr. Bonar Law's reply, proclaiming the Government's firm resolve.

THE ENEMY'S RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Believed to indicate Hopelessness.

London, April 11.
Reuter's Paris correspondent, telegraphing on the 10th instant, says that the Anglo-French communiques this afternoon produced a good impression in the Lobby. M. Painleve emphasised the excellent collaboration of the French leaders, and thought the most recent German movements were merely preventive, the enemy retreating the hopelessness of his great projects.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY'S FRESH OFFENSIVE.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR MESSINES.

Allied Forces Holding Out Valiantly.

London, April 10.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring this evening, says:—This morning the Germans were reported to be in the village of Messines and in Ploegvast Wood, although probably only in small numbers. The enemy obtained a footing at Estaires this morning, but he was reported to be driven out later. Our troops are fighting magnificently and are well supported by the artillery. The enemy has employed at least eight divisions. The spearhead of the enemy assault was the centre of the Portuguese front. Owing to the thickness of the weather considerable numbers of Germans trickled through whilst the alarm was being given. Consequently they attacked at the rear as well as with dense waves in front. The Portuguese were forced to retire. A brilliantly fought rearguard action averted a serious menace at this point, but the retiring movement became inevitable. Givenchy, which is valuable tactically, was captured by the enemy. A counter-attack drove him out but this was not in sufficient numbers to withstand the oncoming waves, and early in the afternoon the Germans re-carried Givenchy. It was just before dark that the 55th Division, consisting mainly of Lancashire Territorials, made a fine charge again restoring Givenchy. To-day there has been little disposition for a further attack along the southern flank of yesterday's thrust and the battle is settling northwards. The Germans are shelling all the towns and villages for a long way back and also the roads with a steady insistence, employing to the utmost their great haul of artillery from other fronts. The low visibility is still handicapping the sirmen. We are fighting against great odds. We know that the enemy has declared that this will be the decisive offensive and we must be prepared for a continuance of heavy blows as long as he is able. The enemy has certainly gained tactical successes, but strategically he has accomplished nothing. We are very slowly gaining ground here and there under pressure of dense masses. I am glad to be able to conclude with the news that our indomitable troops have driven out the enemy from Messines.

Strong Enemy Attack.

London, April 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Following the bombardment already reported, the enemy this morning attacked in strength between Armentieres and the Comines Canal. There has been heavy fighting all day in this sector and also on the whole front of yesterday's attack north of La Bassée Canal. The enemy, to the north of Armentieres, pressed on back to the line through Wytschaete, Messines Ridge and Ploegvast. The enemy, who forced his way into Messines, was driven out by a counter-attack, after a prolonged struggle. To the south of Armentieres the enemy this morning crossed the Lave at Lestreim, but was driven out of the village and across the river by a counter-attack. We maintained our position between Estaires and Givenchy.

Violent Artillery Duel.

London, April 10.
A French communique says:—North of Mondidier and in the region of the Oise Canal the artillery duel was violent. We took thirty prisoners in the fighting last night.

German Reports.

London, April 10.
A German official wireless message states:—Between Armentieres and the La Bassée Canal we attacked the Anglo-Portuguese troops. We took the first lines and six thousand prisoners and about one hundred guns.

London, April 10.
An official German message this evening states:—We penetrated the English lines astride Warston.

London, April 10.
An official German message states:—Our troops who landed at Hangoe in Finland have occupied the railway station at Korva.

French Shipping Returns.

London, April 11.
French shipping returns for the past week show that the arrivals were 1,045 and the sailings 1,045. The sinkings were two ships above 1,600 tons. One ship was unsuccessfully attacked.

British and Portuguese Troops Magnificent Defence.

London, April 11.
Correspondents at the front emphasise the magnificent British defence in the ceaseless fighting of thirty hours against heavy odds. They give details of the resistance of the Portuguese on whose front the Germans first endeavoured to break through. British officers attached to the Portuguese are of opinion that the German bombardment of the Portuguese exceeded anything seen on the Somme, extending far behind the second lines. The Portuguese held on and smashed the front line, some outposts fighting to the last man. The main body of the Portuguese fought stubbornly in the second line until the enemy shock troops forced a way to Laventie, where it was difficult to take a stand as the Portuguese suffered terribly. Their guns were well served and though some had to be abandoned as teams could not be taken through the barrage, and some of the battery crews wiped out, the survivors, they destroyed the breach-blocks, leaving scarcely any serviceable pieces.

Further British and Portuguese Co-operation.

London, April 11.
Some Portuguese gunners attached to British heavy batteries struck to it most gallantly, according to British gunners, while a body of Portuguese infantry held out at Leucourt till two in the afternoon, their Commander refusing to retire. Then the Germans charged them with the bayonet. A few survivors came back. When the Portuguese forced back the centre, the weight of the German attack fell on the Fifty-fifth British Division on their right, where the high ground of Givenchy covered the enemy. Lancashire Territorials who had been rushed in the battle from billets refused to give up the hill and withstood every shock with machine guns, grenades and dingdongs fighting against ceaseless German waves all day and all night long. With Givenchy taken and retaken Lancashire's were found in the morning undamaged, safe and still barring the way.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY'S FRESH OFFENSIVE.

Mist Hinders Our Aviators.

London, April 10.
Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Mist yesterday morning hindered flying. When the weather improved our sixteen bombers and machine-gunned the enemy on the new battle front between La Bassée and Armentieres. We brought down five machines, and two of ours are missing.

RUSSIA'S TERRITORIAL LOSSES.

780,000 Square Kilometres.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a report read at the Commissariat of Commerce, summarises Russia's losses as a result of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty as 780,000 square kilometres of territory, fifty-six million inhabitants or thirty-two per cent of the total population, 21,000 kilometres of railways or one-third, seventy-three per cent of the total production of iron, eighty-nine per cent of coal, 268 sugar refineries, 918 cloth factories, 574 breweries, 133 tobacco factories, 1,685 distilleries, 244 chemical works, 615 paper factories, and 1,000 machine factories. The territories henceforth German produced a revenue of 845 milliards roubles and boasted 1,800 Savings Banks.

Germany Again Talking of Indemnities.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the German demand for indemnities has been revived. Minister Seydewitz, speaking at Dresden, said that the war cannot end in a friendly agreement and must be fought to a finish, bringing Germany the fruits of victory. Her enemies must pay indemnities, otherwise the peace-breakers would begin again.

THE PALESTINE FRONT.

What the Germans Hope.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that General Ardennes, writing to a Dusseldorf newspaper, says that the tide is about to turn in Syria and Palestine, the recapture of Jerusalem being a probable possibility.

THE SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Protest by the Local Soviet.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, wiring on April 8, says that the Soviet of the Municipality of Vladivostok, in a courteous protest against the landing of Japanese troops, promises to arrest the offenders, who are burglars. The Maximalists are not hostile to Japan. The Soviet has issued a Proclamation to the workmen on the danger of hostility against Japan.

The Towns Quiet.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Vladivostok, wiring on April 8, says that the town is quiet and trouble is not anticipated. The landing of British marines on April 5 was watched by the crowds in silence.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS ON FINLAND.

Russian Warships in a Bad Plight.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on the 10th instant, says that thirty destroyers, forty submarines, and fifty transports remaining at Helsinki have been dispersed, as it was impossible to evacuate them. Three of the battleships from Helsinki are expected at Kronstadt this evening. The former Russian icebreaker Volynsk and the Finnish icebreaker Furia landed a small German force at Lovisa, between Helsinki and Viborg. It is reported that the German Squadron, with several transports, is nearing Lovisa from Reval. The Germans will double, in their advance northwards, cut the railway between Helsinki and Viborg.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

The Struggle Waxes and Wanes.

London, April 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fierce fighting continued on the battle-front northward La Bassée Canal last evening and night. We held line of the rivers Lave and Lys and are heavily engaged with the enemy at Estaires, and Bea-St-Maur river crossings. On the southern flank the attack at Givenchy into which the enemy in time forced his way was captured by a counter-attack later in the day by the 55th Division, who prisoners 750 of the enemy. Early this morning there opened a heavy bombardment of our positions eastward and northward of Armentieres as far as the Ypres-Comines Canal. Fighting is proceeding on the southern portion of this front. Local fighting occurred southward of the Somme last evening, but the situation is unchanged.

Another Desperate Effort.

London, April 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring this evening, says:—Throughout the day the struggle north of Bethune waxed and waned. The artillery duel developed southwards and the infantry battle extended to the vicinity of Wytschaete. It is clear the Germans are all out and making a desperate effort to break through anywhere. Their shock tactics perchance disclose their weakness. During two days fighting the enemy has pressed us back at certain places necessitating readjustments of the line. Elsewhere the enemy is flinging his main weight into an endeavour to destroy the fighting power of the British.

Doctors and Nurses Under Fire.

London, April 10.
The War Office reports that during the recent retirement some casualty clearing stations fell into the enemy's hands. All the doctors, nurses and patients were safely evacuated and the deficiencies have since been made good. The Australian and Canadian medical authorities have generously helped in lending doctors and nurses. During the evacuation, which took place under heavy fire, a number of casualties occurred in the medical and nursing personnel.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 11.
The silver market is steady.

DAY BY DAY.

St. Paul's College Sports.

The Annual Athletic Sports of St. Paul's College will be held on the Jockey Club Ground on the 15th inst., from 12 noon till 5 p.m. Mrs. S. W. Tse has kindly consented to present the prizes.

Excursion to Macao and Canton.

An Express announces that the S.S. Sai An will leave for Macao on Sunday at 9 a.m., returning from Macao at 3 p.m. To-morrow at 10 p.m. the S.S. Hongkwan will leave for Canton returning at 4.30 p.m. on the following day.

Hongkong Theatre.

It is announced that to night the last production of the beautiful pictures "The Scandal of the Family" and "The Lion's Ward" will take place at the Hongkong Theatre. "The Red Ace" (5th and 6th episodes) will be screened to-morrow till next Tuesday. There will be a change of programmes at the mainstage to-morrow and Sunday.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

The local manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received cabled advice that the Bank has declared a final dividend on the "A" and "B" shares of 6 per cent, less tax making 12 per cent for the year, and a bonus of 2 per cent, less tax, has also been declared. The sum of £50,000 has been added to Reserve & £53,000 has been carried forward.

The Witness for the Defence.

"The Witness for the Defence" the thrilling play by A. B. W. Mason, founded on his famous novel of the same name, opens in a tent in Rajpootana where the chief incident of the drama occurs, round which the whole engrossing story hinges, the curtain descending on a most vital and dramatic situation leaving the audience in doubt as to the actual result. The rest of the play is given over to the unravelling of the absorbing story, giving scope for some very forceful situations and powerful acting.

Ricksha Coolie in Trouble.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a ricksha coolie was charged with failing to observe the rules of the road, whilst driving his ricksha in Chatham Road, Kowloon, on Wednesday evening. It was stated by Inspector Gordon that the ricksha was behind some others, going in the direction of Kowloon Docks, and that the defendant tried to take the lead, with the result that he got on the wrong side of the road and collided with the ricksha of Mrs. Smalley, which was proceeding in the opposite direction. The defendant's excuse was that his fare told him to hurry and made him try to pass the other rickshas. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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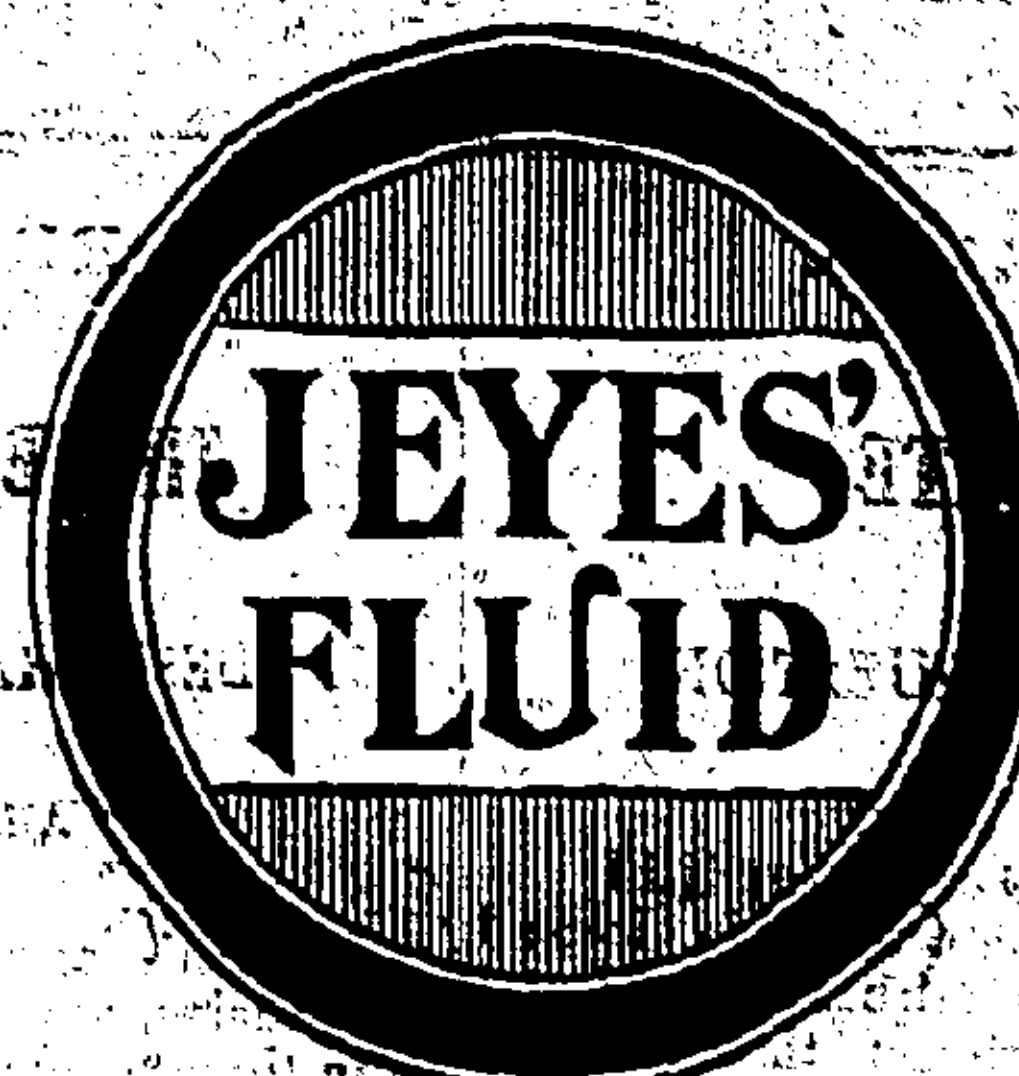
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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Sleeping Boats for the Trans-As.

A number of manufacturers in

Northampton and Lancaster have

been called upon to prepare sleep-

ing and snow cover for British

soldiers on the Italian front in

large quantities and at very short

notice, says *The Shoe and Leather*

News. It is obvious they must

be produced quickly to be of much

use, as the winter will soon be

over. The sleeping boat is made of

canvas, is waterproofed, and

"doped" with a strap from the

waist to keep it in position, there's

wool-lined, and wooden sole. The

other boot is of stout white sail

canvas, waterproofed and vulcan-

ized, and is also lined with

sheep's wool, and comes above

the knee with two straps at the

top and one in the waist. This

also has a wooden sole. Both

these boots are for year over the

regulation boots, and will prevent

frost bite.

Death of Mr. A. C. Oighton.

The death took place last week

of Mr. A. C. Oighton, of Messrs.

Alex. Ross & Co., at St. Marie

Hospital, Shanghai, at the age of

39 years. Deceased came to China

in 1899 to join the firm of Messrs.

Holliday, Wise & Co., returning

home in 1904. He returned to

Shanghai in 1905 to join Messrs.

Ross & Co. Up to the year 1916

Mr. Oighton was a keen Race

Club; he and rode many suc-

cessful races, his most successful

mount being, perhaps, Sunlink,

which in the Autumn races of

1905 he secured to victory, twice,

in the Sycee Stakes and the Race

Club Challenge Cup. He also

won a paper hunt race on Sunlink.

Mr. Oighton joined the Light

Horse as a trooper and rose to the

rank of Lieutenant. He deceased

was taken ill with paratyphoid

and entered hospital; he never

recovered, causing his death. He

leaves one brother in Shanghai,

Mr. Percy Oighton, and a

brother, mother and sister in

England.

Bolsheviks and the Chinese

Eastern Railway.

A telegram was received in

the diplomatic circles Peking

on 31st ult. from Harbin to the

effect that a body of Bolsheviks

numbering about 2,800 men had

suddenly come to the western

end of the Union River and

organized themselves into two

divisions, one band going east-

ward and the other westward to

create trouble along the Chinese

Eastern Railway. They have

advanced to the regions

along the "Sailan" River

and fought with the anti-

Bolshevik Russians, thus causing

great terror among the Chinese

inhabitants there, while the

Russian inhabitants in that region

are removing to other places to

take refuge. It is reported that

these Russian radicals are plan-

ning to enter Harbin from the

GENERAL NEWS.

A Twenty-Eight Year Old Wreck.

After being in 1890 the warship *Christina*, built in France, sank off Ito, Shikoku, as the result of a collision with a British ship, while en route to Japan on her maiden voyage, and she has since been left untouched. Some time ago Mr. Akamatsu Katsunobu, of Kure, applied to the Naval authorities for permission to refloat the sunken warship. It is now reported that the application has been granted under certain conditions, and Mr. Akamatsu will shortly start operations.

Foreign Representatives in Russia.

Helsingfors, March 24.—The train carrying the French, Greek, Italian and Serbian representatives and the staff of the British Embassy in Russia has been held up for a week at a station between Helsingfors and Tammarsa. The party has demanded of the representative of the Finnish Government in Finland that the train be allowed to pass through the district in safety. At present, the Finnish Government is maintaining its ground between the belligerents of the Red Guards and the White Guards. Arrangements are being made for an armistice between the belligerents while the train passes through the district.

The German Prisoners in Siberia.

Helsingfors, March 24.—A telegram dispatched by the Finnish Soviet Government as to the German and Austrian prisoners of war have occupied the Siberian railway. It alleges that these enemy war-prisoners are persecuted with Socialist ideas and are desirous of disseminating revolutionary ideas in their countries after their return home. The telegram further alleges as equally unfounded the rumour that they are armed, and states that they are being strictly guarded by armed Russians detailed by the Soviets. The dispatch winds up by declaring that the Soviet protest against the Allied representatives disseminating such baseless rumour for the purpose of further complicating the situation in Russia. A London Theatre Sold for £105,000.

The purchase of His Majesty's Theatre has been completed and Mr. Joseph Benson, the Liverpool theatre merchant, became the proprietor of the theatre, at a purchase price of £105,000. At the same time he granted to Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard a lease of the theatre for 28 years. Mr. Benson entered into a similar arrangement with them recently in respect of the Shaftesbury Theatre. Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard's tenancy will begin at the close of the successful run of "Chu Chin Chow," which will not be interfered with in any way. It is probable that the first production under the new management will be "The Great Lover," the piece which Sir Herbert Tree had under consideration at the time of his death. It is stated that there need be no fear that His Majesty's Theatre will be used for any purpose unworthy of its traditions under the new regime.

Food for a Dead Man.
The story of how the death of a lodger was kept secret for several weeks by his landlady was told at Norwich Assizes recently, when Ruth Betts, a married woman, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on a charge of manslaughter. According to the evidence, she was paid 22s. 6d. a week for the maintenance of Thomas Postle, 73 years of age, to the end of November, at which time, the doctor stated, the lodger must have been dead four weeks. Postle was lying dead when the accused pretended to take tea and soup upstairs to his room. The woman and her three children slept in the room with the body, which was resting on another bed under an old coat. Mr. Charles Williams, nephew of Mr. Postle, stated that he sent a postal order for 22s. 6d. to be sent to the end of November. On Nov. 29th she wrote, "Mr. Postle is as usual." The accused admitted that Postle died Nov. 5th. She kept the death secret because she was very much in need of the money allowed for the old man.

NOTICES.

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PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.
For Prices Apply to:—

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.
5, DUDDELL STREET.

GENERAL NEWS.

Destructive Japanese Fire.

An outbreak of fire destroyed practically the whole of the business section of Mito on the 25th ultimo. The outbreak occurred at a house at N-rays-cho shortly after 10 a.m., and despite efforts made not only by firemen but by troops, the flames spread to almost all the important streets. The outbreak was only got under control shortly after 3 p.m. after over 500 houses had been destroyed, including the Prefectural Office, the Law Office, Post Office, and other public buildings and banks.

T.P. and the Late Mr. Redmond.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. owner of *T. P.'s Weekly*, and for many years an Irish Member of Parliament, was grieved on hearing the news of the death of John Redmond, with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship. "A brave, an honourable, and a fearless gentleman in his own and to our country," he said;

"for he gave his life and his heart to Ireland." Mr. O'Connor came to the United States partly at the suggestion of Mr. Redmond, to outline Ireland's position in the war.

Eminent Frenchwoman's Death.
Reuter's Paris correspondent announces the death of Mme. Judith Gautier, a member of the Academie des Goncourt, and daughter of Theophile Gautier, the French author and poet. Mme. Gautier was the first woman "Academician." She was well known as a writer and translator.

Obituary.

The death occurred last week of Mr. T. Moorehead, late of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, at the advanced age of 74 years. Mr. Moorehead, American by birth, was one of the pioneers of the Customs service, having joined in April, 1884, retiring in April, 1914, after exactly 30 years service. In April, 1904, Mr. Moorehead was decorated with the Order of Civil Rank, 5th Class, and in February, 1908, the Order of the Double Dragon, 3rd Division was conferred upon him.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walker Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 1909 for shares numbered 28774/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 90 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK

Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

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Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outlets consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

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Massage, with Japanese and Chinese methods.
Treats all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful conditions.
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ANTISEPTIC and
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Specially useful for the prevention
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Gives quick relief in all cases
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COLD IN THE HEAD.
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PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—
\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamoen,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

Among the several subjects dealt with by Mr. Lloyd George in
his speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday none perhaps
not including his illuminating account of the great battle
proceeding in France—was so interesting, as his observations
on the man power question. With remarkable lucidity he
pointed out that the time had now arrived when it was impos-
sible any longer to justify the exclusion of Ireland. To very
many Britons such exclusion has all along seemed somewhat of a
puzzle, not in any way explained by the fact that the Irish Home
Rule question has long been and still remains a very thorny subject.
The representatives of Ireland, as the Prime Minister pertinently
pointed out, had at the beginning of the war voted for war, and had
supported the war, and yet now, when the critical time through which
we are passing rendered it imperative that we should have all the
assistance we can from all in the British Empire physically fit for
the purpose, we find the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament
loudly and disloyally demanding against conscription being applied
to Ireland.

It is a preposterous state of affairs, absurd from the beginning
and now intolerable. Ireland is part of the United Kingdom just
as much as is any other part of it, and as such it is incumbent upon
Irishmen to take their share in the burden that falls upon all when
danger comes. To the honour of thousands of Irishmen, they long
ago volunteered to fight against the common foe, and have done
brave deeds equal to any performed by Englishmen, Scotsmen or
Welshmen. But now that it is proposed to do in Ireland what has
long been done in England, Scotland and Wales, namely, to extend
the provisions of the Military Service Act to Ireland under exactly
the same grounds as in Britain, the Irish members immediately
protested. To do so at any time would be an act of shameful dis-
loyalty, but to do so at the present time, when help is so much
needed, is unpardonable and is an eloquent and lamentable illu-
stration as to how far political prejudice will carry some people. For
evidently the reason for this disgraceful exhibition of disloyalty is
owing entirely to the political polemics that still remain unsettled
with regard to the Emerald Isle—that unhappy country that is so
eager to control her own affairs that she cannot control her temper
in such times as these.

All right-thinking Britons will fervently hope that the House
of Commons will in no way be affected in their determination to
pass the Man Power Bill, by this deplorable exhibition of Irish
political prejudice and incapacity. Irishmen, like Englishmen,
Scotsmen and Welshmen, in various parts of the Empire have
readily submitted to compulsory service in the great war, and, as
we have stated, the vast majority of Irishmen out of Ireland—and,
happily, many in Ireland also, required no spur to probe them on
to do their duty as defenders of the glorious heritage they hold
in common with all Britons in abiding as co-partners in the greatest
Empire the world has ever seen. We find the youth of America
responding to the call of the massive-minded leader of their country.
They recognize that all that we hold dear in the name of Democracy
is now at stake, and, yet, here is a part of the United Kingdom,
under the same obligations as any other part of the Kingdom to do
all in its power to buttress the Empire, being advised by its Parlia-
mentary representatives to reject service under the Military Service
Act. Sincerely it is to be hoped that Irishmen, young and old, will
listen to repeated such disloyalty, and place themselves, especially
the young, at the disposal of the Empire in her hour of need; thus
shaming the political hydra-heads who, more as recalcitrant agitators
than as serious-minded legislators, have dragged the fair name of
Ireland and of Irishmen for much too long in the mud.

Business and Drills.

The surprising news comes
from Singapore that there is one
prominent gentleman, at least,
who considers that there are more
important things to be done with
men's time than attending drills,
and there is not the slightest
doubt that if a census of opinion
was taken on the same question
in Hongkong, it would be found
that quite a large majority would
agree with him. The remark
that "There are things of more
consequence than drills" was
made by Mr. Justice Edden
when adjuring the jury, sitting
on a case, to take plenty
of time over their decision. Of
course, we all realize the impor-
tance of drill in these days and fully
recognize that if a man is to be
efficient he should put in a certain
number of drills, and though the
case referred to is rather
exceptional, many people will
agree that occasions do arise when
in the interests of business it is
most inconvenient to attend at the
parade ground, especially when,
as has often happened in the case
of target practice, men have left
their offices at an earlier hour
than in their wont, and
after making a tedious
journey to the range, have been
coolly informed that they will be
unable to fire that day. In spite
of the fact that this very question
was raised in the Legislative
Council some time ago by Mr.
Dudwell, and an undertaking
given that it would be looked
into, apparently the investi-
gations were not successful, for, to
their disappointment and an-
noyance, men found the same
thing obtaining during the range
practises which have just been
completed. We voice this com-
plaint in the hope that when the
next firing takes place something
will be done to prevent a recur-
rence of these regrettable mis-
takes.

Food Queues to be Abolished.
We in Hongkong have heard
enough of the food queues to feel
deep sympathy for the people
at home who have to wait hours
in these circumstances for a few
of the necessities of life to be doled
out to them like so much gold, so
that it is pleasant to learn, accord-
ing to recent news from Home,
that Lord Rhonda, speaking at
Islington, gave an assurance
that food queues must and would
be stopped. Though few of us in
the East have practical experience
with regard to these queues, we
can appreciate that there are
many unpleasant features con-
nected with them, and while it
does not appear that any definite
steps have been taken in the way
of substitution, Lord Rhonda's
remarks are reassuring that a
means will be found of supplying
the people with the food they
must have, with less objectional
features attached to it. It is of
course merely a matter of organiza-
tion. The multiple shops appear
to be not a little to blame for the
fostering of queues, especially
among the poorer classes of
people, as they thereby obtain a
monopoly of every-day wants, and
purchasers have no other alterna-
tive than to visit their shops
and get what they can and when
they can. It is to be hoped that
in the near future a new scheme
of distribution will be discovered
by Lord Rhonda and his staff.

No Room for Profitteering.
Another pleasing factor in Lord
Rhonda's speech was that with
regard to profiteering the steps
taken left no room for it, and
the powers with which the
local committees had been invest-
ed effectually prevented local
traders from profiteering. The
steps taken are as interesting as
they are adequate. All traders are
registered, and if they disobey the
law and a conviction is obtained
against them, they can be struck
of the register, and put out of
business. These measures should
be sufficient to scotch the pro-
fitteering tendencies of those
traders who would thus illegally
take advantage of the public, and
they are not a whit more severe
than they should be. It is hard to
follow the reasoning of Lord
Rhonda when he says that as
regards the increased cost of
food very little of it is
due to profiteering, it being
mainly due to other causes, and
the high wages. What the latter
has to do with it is difficult to see,
except that traders are demand-
ing more money for their goods
because money is plentiful, and
that, seems extremely like pro-
fitteering.

DAY BY DAY.

TALKATIVE FACTS ARE ALWAYS
MORE INTERESTING AND MORE
IMPORTANT THAN SILENT ONES.—
Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary
of the signing of the Edict of
Nantes in 1583.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was \$2.141.

Spotted Fever.
There were eight or so of spotted
fever notified yesterday, three of
these being from the City of
Victoria and five from other dis-
tricts. The total number of deaths
was three. All the sufferers were
Chinese.

Typhoon Warning.
The following telegram was
received from the Manila Obser-
vatory by the American Con-
sul General at 9 a.m. to-day:
Cyclone or typhoon E. of the
southern Visayas or northern
Mindanao, moving W. N. W.
Another telegram received at
11 a.m. stated:—Cyclone or
typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands,
inclining northward.

Ricksha Coolie Assaulted.
An Indian was charged before
Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court
this morning, with assaulting a
ricksha coolie. It appeared that
the defendant, while under the
influence of drink, engaged the
ricksha late last night, and after
being driven for a long time, re-
fused to pay the fare. He pushed
the driver about. Inspector
Brown stated that it was not a
serious case, and the driver only
wanted his fare. His Worship
fined defendant \$1 and ordered
him to pay forty cents compensa-
tion.

Armed Burglary.

It has been reported to the
Police, by a woman living at
24, Clarence Street, West Point,
that late last night, eight men
entered her house. Two of them
were armed with revolvers and
the rest with daggers. They
succeeded in binding and gagging
all inmates, eight in
number, and broke open several
boxes, stealing clothing valued at
\$48 and jewellery and other arti-
cles of the total value of \$218.70.
The robbers escaped and have
not yet been traced.

Theft of an Anchor.

When charged before Mr. J.
R. Wood, at the Police Court this
morning, with the theft of an
anchor, valued at \$10, a Chinese
stated that it had been given to
him. The complainant, who is a
junk master, said that he was
awakened by a noise on board,
and found a small boat bein-
g rowed away, in which was the
junk's anchor. He gave chase,
but without result. The police
were informed, and the anchor
was recovered. It was proved
that the defendant was subse-
quently found to be hiding in a
boat. His Worship sentenced
defendant to three months' hard
labour.

A Distasteful Clergyman.

The Revd. Percy Dearmer,
D.D., till recently the well-known
vicar of the church of St. Mary
the Virgin, Primrose Hill, is
expected to arrive in Hongkong
about April 25th and will make
a stay of about a fortnight before
proceeding to the United States.
Dr. Dearmer has been engaged on
work in connection with the
Y.M.C.A. in France and Serbia,
and it is hoped that he may be
able to give lectures, illustrated
with lantern slides, during his
visit. Further announcements
will appear when more definite
arrangements have been made.

Row in a Chinese Theatre.

Seven men were charged before
Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court
this morning, with behaving in a
disorderly manner at the Kai Yu
Fong Theatre. Only two of them
appeared, the bail money of the
others being forfeited. It was
stated by Sergeant Cockle that
the men were from the North
passing through to the South. A
crowd of them went to the Theatre
and took ten cent tickets. They
were not satisfied with the seats
and, later, about forty men trod
the 80 cents seats and refused
to go out. Some of the men were
very quarrelsome and witness had
to draw his revolver to frighten
them. The men were all due to
go away to-day, and so the
trouble would clear. His Wor-
ship gave the men a severe warn-
ing and told them to get back to
the ship.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting Held Last
Evening.

The annual meeting of the
Hongkong Lawn Tennis League
was held at the Cricket Club
Pavilion last evening, Dr. Forsyth
presiding over a good attendance.

The report and accounts (which
have been published) were
adopted on the motion of the
President, seconded by Mr.
A. W. Bliss. In moving their
adoption, the President said
that the League competition had
again proved very successful, and
he was sure it was very enjoyable,
especially to the younger genera-
tion who were able to play in the
hot weather. The competition
again went through very well ex-
cepting that in B. Division some
of the Clubs did not finish their
fixtures. This was a great
pity because any tendency to
slackness tended to grow worse
instead of better and he would
urge on Secretaries to try and
keep their teams up to date and
fulfil all their engagements.

Last year the League had voted
money to War Charities, but this
year he was afraid there was
not much left for such purpose.
They had given all they had
and there were certain running
expenses, so that there was only
\$11.83 in hand. He suggested
that this amount be carried for-
ward and hoped it would be pos-
sible to make a contribution next
year. He proposed that again
this year the winning of the com-
petition be purely a nominal
honour, that was that no money
be spent on medals. By that
means they would be able to give
money to the Tobacco Fund, as
they had done in the past. In
conclusion he expressed thanks
to the Hon. Secretary, who prac-
tically speaking did all the work
of the League.

The following officers were
elected, viz: President, Dr. Forsyth; Vice
President, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Hon.
Sec., Dr. Lindsay Woods.
The question of whether any
distinction should be made be-
tween members and subscribing
members of Clubs, as regards per-
mission to be included in teams,
was discussed, and it was finally
agreed to alter the rules later to
provide that no person shall be
eligible to play for any Club until
he has been elected a member or
subscribing member of such Club.
The President said that during
last season many matters needed
consideration and it was impos-
sible to get a quorum to deal with
them. The result was that the
points raised were decided by
Mr. Nisbet, the Secretary and
himself. It was impossible to
hold frequent meetings of the
whole committee and it had been
suggested to appoint a working
sub-committee to decide points
raised during the season, espe-
cially as the League was threatening
to become bigger than ever
anticipated when it was first
formed.

It was decided to form a work-
ing sub-committee and the follow-
ing were appointed: Messrs. H. A.
Nisbet, R. Bass, Dr. Woodman,
Mr. R. E. Green and the Hon.
Secretary (Dr. Lindsay Woods),
the two divisions being thus
evenly represented.

The Club de Recreation urged that
the League seasons be started
earlier, to avoid the hot weather,
say to run from February to May.
It was pointed out that that
would interfere with cricket and
that the idea of forming the
League had been to give people
something to do in afternoons in
the hot weather. The general
opinion was that the suggestion
was impracticable and it was
decided to adhere to the present
dates May-July. The making
of arrangements was left in the
hands of this working sub-com-
mittee.

On behalf of Civil Service, Dr.
Woodman mentioned that several
teams had no Coats and there-
fore no expenses beyond the \$5
entrance fee, the opposing team
having to pay for the balls when
they met.

The President said that was a
matter for arrangement. It should
be understood that every team
playing their home fixtures on
somebody else's ground must pay
for the balls.

Mr. Bliss said Kowloon Dock
was in the unfortunate predic-
ament this year of having no
courts, the ground having been
taken over. They would have to
play every match away and of
course would pay for the balls.
The following new entries were
intimated: O.R.C. will have three
teams, one in "A" and two in
"B" division; St. Stephen's will
have a team in "B" division, and
other new comers are Tai Koo and
Royal Engineers. Club Reunion
and U.S.R.C. will have "A" and
"B" teams and Craigamover
and Civil Service two "B" teams.
Queen's College proposed to
enter but found it impracticable.
The President asked whether
the available courts would be
sufficient.

The R.E. representative said
they had no ground and would
have to play on their opponents'
ground, of course paying for the
balls. They hoped later to have
courts at Happy Valley.

POETS IN CAMP.

A Book of Local Verse.

It is with pleasure that we
have perused a copy of "The
Poets in Camp, and Other
Verses," by "E. W. H.," an
artistically compiled book of
verse, which will be on sale
locally on Monday next. Mr.
Hamilton will soon qualify as
Hongkong's Poet Laureate, and
his latest collection of verse
will undoubtedly serve to enhance
a reputation that is already high.

Following an amusing "pre-
face," in which the author "justi-
fies" the publication, is a series
of verses, in the style of well-
known poets, dealing with the
experiences of comrades at the
Defence Corps Camp in D. com-
bat last, and no member
of the Corps, who returned
at Lo Wo, can fail to read these
cleverly written lines without
amusement and appreciation. Mr.
Hamilton has caught the spirit of
the Camp in happy style, and
found a fund of humour in what
took place. It is almost impos-
sible to choose where all is so
good, but the verses that Edgar
Allen Poe and Rudyard Kipling
might have written had they
been to Lo Wo are particularly
high in merit.

Among the many verses that
follow are several that have
appeared in local publications,
but quite a number are new. In
most of them Mr. Hamilton has
proved a clever versifier and a
genuine humorist. In serious
verses, too, the author is no less
successful, for in Part
2 of the brochure there
is poetry of considerable merit.
In "St. Brendan's Isle," first
published in the Police Reserve
Gazette, one gets a glimpse of our
poet at his best, and it is a best
of which to be proud. "St.
George's" is no less meritorious,
while the Chinese studies, which
are also included, seem to us to
interpret the Chinese outlook on
life most admirably.

One is tempted to quote,
but space forbids. It can
be said with truth that
"E. W. H." infuses life into
his words, and there is a pleasing
vivacity of expression in even
his smallest humorous verses.

We hope that the book will
have a wide sale not merely be-
cause the proceeds are to be given
to War Charities but because the
collection is worth the \$2 asked.
It has been well produced by
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, and the
cover design by Mr. H. W. Bird,
gives it an attractive appearance.
As stated it will be on sale on
Monday at the store of Messrs.
Kelly and Walsh and Messrs.
Brewer and Company.

Exporting Opium.

At the Police Court this morn-
ing, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a
Chinese was charged with
attempting to export eight tins
of prepared opium. The defend-
ent was arrested on board the s.s.
On Lee, the drug being concealed
around his waist. A fine of \$250
or three months' hard labour
was imposed.

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courts, the ground having been
taken over. They would have to
play every match away and of
course would pay for the balls.

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they had no ground and would
have to play on their opponents'
ground, of course paying for the
balls. They hoped later to have
courts at Happy Valley.
It was decided that entries close
on April 20th, the President ask-
ing that Clubs intimate in enter-
ing whether they have ground,
so as to enable the fixtures list to
be made up.
This concluded the business.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Battlement" is the Daily
"Chronicle" describes how a British
submarine followed a German
armed trawler in through the net
of a defended port, saw a new
battle-ship lying alongside the
quay and did not return. But
the German festivities appointed
to take place when the new cruise
ran her trials—did not take place.
It is noted, in this connection,
that the Graf von Saxe was launch-
ed some few months back, and
after that, there were certain
rumours.

A Member of the Mesopotamia
Expeditionary Force, in a letter
referring to the death of General
Maude says:—

"On the day of the funeral
there was an enemy aeroplane
over Bagdad, and the firing of
the anti-aircraft guns formed an
appropriate requiem for the dead
soldier. Whether the Turks were
then aware of General Maude's
death is unknown, but two days
later an enemy aeroplane again
appeared over the city, and,
coming unobserved through the
gunfire and eluding two attacks
in the air, swooped down over
the British Residency to drop a
message of condolence. Of course
it was not war, but it was a gal-
lant action, and our acknowledg-
ment of it, I understand, was
conveyed in the same way. The
Turks admire a good soldier, and
had reason to respect General
Maude."

Among the prominent figures
of an earlier generation who
would have viewed with interest
the capture of Jerusalem and our
subsequent favourable attitude to
the return of the Jews to Palestine
we must include the seventh Lord
Shaftesbury, popularly called
"the good Earl." In 1849 his
Lordship expressed the belief
that "if the five Powers of the
West could be induced to guaran-
tee the security of life and posses-
sions to the Hebrew race, they would flow back
in rapidly augmenting numbers."
And when the idea of a
bishopric of Jerusalem, under
the joint auspices of England and
Prussia, was suggested by
Frederick William IV., the then
King of Prussia, Lord Shaftesbury
broke out into something ap-
proaching ecstasy, invoking
the blessing of God's saints of
old . . . on him and his for-
ever."

By the recently proved will of
Mr. Henry G. Freeman, a
Philadelphia millionaire, Pre-
sident Wilson's wife and the
wives of all future Presidents are
endowed with an annual income
of \$2,400 during their tenancy of
the White House. Even before
this will fell the position of Pre-
sident's wife carried with it some
financial privileges not enjoyed
by the President. In the event
of her widowhood the law of the
United States confers upon the
Lady of the White House—as she
is officially styled—a yearly pen-
sion of \$1,000 and the franking
privilege; but no pension is
allotted to ex-Presidents. Mrs.
Garfield, whose husband was shot
36 years ago, still draws her pen-
sion; and Mrs. Grover Cleveland
also drew one until her second
marriage.

Some people might consider
\$2,400 a year inadequate re-
compense for what the Lady of
the White House endures. Ac-
cording to an authority on official
life in Washington, "the first
thing a President and his wife
learn is how to shake hands; that
is to say, to grip firmly and in
advance every hand offered to
them. If they allowed others to
grip their hands they might soon
be crippled in their right hands
and arms. Mrs. Cleveland shook
hands so much that her right
hand soon became visibly larger
than her left. She took up driv-
ing and violin playing to remedy
the disparity." We are further
told that the Lady of the White
House must not accept general
invitations, and, besides, the
Official circle cannot attend a
formal dinner in Washington.
"There is an unwritten law by
which she may walk through a
stately quadrille. A high
official, but no Lady of the White
House has ever been known to
what it is worth."

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Gettling-Automobile-Boating-Fishing-Shooting-Mountain Climbing-and Bathing-all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER ON OR ABOUT-

Empress of Asia April 11th	Empress of Russia July 4th
Empress of Russia May 9th	Empress of Japan July 17th
Empress of Japan May 22nd	Empress of Asia Aug. 1st
Empress of Asia June 6th	Empress of Russia Aug. 29th

Monteagle

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For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
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"COLOMBIA"	June 19th.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alterations.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500	WED. 24th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Hirano Maru T. 10,000	THURS. 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 10,000	SAT. 27th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 18th May at 11 a.m.
	*Bombar Maru T. 8,000	TUESDAY 23rd Apr.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Ceylon Maru T. 10,000	MONDAY 19th Apr.

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*Katori Maru	SAT. 18th Apr. at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru	WED. 15th May, at 11 a.m.

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B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIRYO MARU	12,000	27th Apr.
KOREA MARU	12,000	24th May.
SIBIRIA MARU	12,000	8th June.
TENYO MARU	12,000	20th June.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	14th Apr. at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	15th Apr. at 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	18th Apr. at noon.

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Hongkong April 9, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	To

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamship.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	SUN. 14th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 19th Apr. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong-Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun. 14th Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Fri. 19th Apr. at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 19th Apr. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loosang	Fri. 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 20th Apr. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE-Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The charter-market has been somewhat dull recently owing to the reported postponement of the Japanese expedition to Siberia, but the dullness has proved only temporary, and a distinct upward tendency has now set in. The Yel-maru, 3,800 tons, owned by Mr. Tanaka Shozo, of Osaka, has been chartered to the Shosho Yoko at Y28 for the coasting service. This rate is the highest paid in recent months, and is lower by only 50 sen than the rate at which the same steamer was chartered by the Furukawa Company in the summer of 1917, when the shipping market in this country was more active than at any time either before or after.

Japanese Tonnage for American Japan has practically decided to offer 150,000 tons of shipping to the United States for the Allied service, and particularly of the agreement between Japan and the United States are now being arranged. It is reported that the Government contemplates appointing shipping controllers to attend to the interests of the vessels offered. The appointments will be made after the Japan-American agreement on the matter has been consummated. It is expected that the nominees will be two officials in the Department of Communications who are now in the United States and another official in that Department who is at home.

Effects of Japan's Offer of Tonnage.

The proposed offer of 150,000 tons deadweight of Japanese shipping to the Allies, it is feared, will cause some trouble in charter transactions already concluded. As already noted, the Uchida Kisen Kaisha has decided to offer the Aikoku-maru. But for the proposal to offer Japanese tonnage to the Allies, this steamer was to be shortly delivered to the Mitsubishi firm according to a contract made some time ago, by which the Aikoku-maru was chartered to this concern for one year at Y24 for delivery in April. The Mitsubishi firm is in a position where it cannot afford to cancel the contract without obtaining a substitute steamer, and the parties concerned are now in negotiation. The Dairen-maru, to be offered by the Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha, is also under a charter contract with the Taiho Kisen Kaisha, which is to charter that steamer at Y34 for one North American voyage in April. If the charter contract is to be fulfilled, the steamer cannot be offered in time to the Allies. It is expected, however, that the trouble will be settled by winding up the contract on certain conditions.

Manning of British Ships.

Dr. C. Addison, the Minister for Reconstruction, received a deputation from the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union on January 10, on the subject of the manning of British ships after the war. The Rev. Charles P. Hopkins (Father Hopkins, O. S. F.) who introduced the deputation, said that British sailors had been unable after three quarters of a century to secure the application of a manning scale. Foreign labour had been freely introduced on British ships, and the number of Chinamen employed under European articles of agreement had increased from 3,190 in 1906 to 9,287 in 1913, although at the last census, 1911, 28,000 British seamen were unemployed. After the war there would be a great number of men available as a result of the demobilisation of the Army and Navy. It would be important, in order to prevent serious unemployment, that the National Maritime Board of the Ministry of Shipping should continue to exist, since it was established for the regulation and supervision of the supply, nationality, engagement and discharge of seamen on British vessels by means of a single organisation jointly controlled by employer and employed. The Minister assured the deputation that the British Government would never allow its seamen to be forgotten, more especially as they had so gallantly proved their patriotism during the war. He promised his co-operation for the betterment of the sailors' conditions of life and work, and suggested to the deputation that the Union should send him details of proposals for meeting the difficulties of the transition period. The deputation would be received by the Minister with sympathetic consideration.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Strategical Move for Amiens.

Paris, April 10.
A semi-official message, referring to the German attack in the Arras sector, says that there is no doubt it is not so much a question of extension of the front attack as a diversion intended to relieve the front before Amiens, where the Germans feel they are too strongly held. Certainly the French reserves could speedily assist the British there if necessary. Probably the object of the enemy's effort here is to divide the allied reserves, but this manoeuvre has been discounted.

A Series of Local Actions.

London, April 10.
A French communique states: The enemy at night-time undertook a series of local actions at several points of the front. The Germans last evening after a strong artillery preparation powerfully attacked in the region of Hangard-Santerre. An obstinate fight developed for the village which changed hands repeatedly. An attack by us towards three in the morning made us completely masters of the village and country. The enemy in an attempt to drive out of the wood west of Castle was sanguinarily defeated.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

The Debate in the Commons.

London, April 10.
The text of the new Military Service Bill states that the provisions do not apply to persons ordinarily resident in the Commons. Locum up to 25 years of age will be liable to service. Clergymen shall perform conscription service only with their consent. As regards Ireland the act shall be subject to such modifications and adaptations as are necessary to make it applicable. Irish press comment on the proposal to extend conscription to Ireland follows party lines. The "Irish Times" says only one thing could be more unfortunate than the total exemption of Ireland from conscription, namely the enactment of conscription and the subsequent hesitation to enforce it in the face of lawless and unjust threats. The "Freeman's Journal" declares that the Government is mad and that the Cabinet has decided to carry out the law.

Mr. George Cave emphasized that as soon as arrangements for registration and tribunals were complete the act would be put into operation in Ireland. Irish times of "You will never set them up." "Nobody will serve." Sir George continued: Ireland could do more and was bound in honour to do her share towards the defence of the country and the Government only proposed to put her on the same footing as the rest of the empire.

Moving the second reading of the Military Service Bill Sir George Cave, referring to the threatened resistance in Ireland, said that resistance would be overcome. (Cheers and Irish protests). It was believed the Irish cause would produce a very substantial number of men. If it yielded ten divisions or only five it would be worth while to enact it. It was said it would need an army to enforce it. The Government did not think so. Owing to the conduct of certain elements in Ireland it was already necessary to retain a considerable force in Ireland and the Government did not think that force would need to be substantially increased.

Mr. Butler's correspondent in New York says that the Press took Mr. Lloyd George's speech as the text of an appeal to Americans to speed up war work, especially the provision of troops, and they advise Irishmen to support the peaceful acceptance of conscription.

The "Daily Chronicle" regards the attempt to enact Irish conscription at this juncture as a blunder and catastrophe and earnestly hopes that even now the Government will open the ears to wiser counsel.

Sir Auckland Geddes in a speech in London said: We are going to require a vast number of men, I wish I could tell you the figures but that would give the enemy most valuable information. He proceeded to say that young fit men were mostly wanted and wanted urgently. He realised that the new Bill would mean death and disaster to many industries but that was a lesser evil than military disaster. None knew how the great battle would end. It might end with German occupation of the French Channel ports, then we should need a great army in England.

DUTCH COAL CARGOES REQUISITIONED.

A Necessary Action.

The Hague, April 10.
The British Legation has notified the Netherlands Oversea Trust that the coal and pitch cargoes on Dutch ships taken over at British ports has been requisitioned owing to the inoperability of unloading and storing but the owners will receive equal quantities of new cargoes when they are able to take delivery. Arrangements have been made to unload and store other cargoes until the owners are able to receive them.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, April 10.
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week were 2,634 and the sailings 2,405. Four over and two under 1,400 tons were sunk and eleven were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing vessels were sunk.

RUSSO-UKRAINIAN PEACE.

Moscow, April 10.
Replying to Germany's demand for the conclusion of a Russo-Ukrainian peace the Government has informed Germany that it sent a wireless message to Kiev on the 4th inst. proposing that peace negotiations begin on the 6th.

CANTON NEWS.

Owing to the northern troops gradually coming near to Tai Yue Ling (the northern boundary of Kwangtung) Chung Kai Yui, the commander of Yunnan troops, has been ordered by the Tsuchi to proceed there with his army for defensive purposes, and the Arsenal has been ordered to supply him with \$50,000 shells and 100,000 cartridges. The authorities, on receiving a report that the northern army, commanded by Chan Wai Chao, is advancing to the south of Hunan has ordered the Canton Hankow Railway Company not to allow locomotives and cars of any description to remain in the station at Shui Kwan.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
No. 962 Sepper E. W. Gardiner was enrolled on 2.4.18 and posted to Engineer Company; No. 963 Sepper R. V. Cameron was enrolled on 6.4.18 and posted to Engineer Company; No. 964 Private P. H. Weston was enrolled on 8.4.18 and posted to Machine Gun Company; No. 965 Private W. A. Webb was enrolled on 10.4.18 and posted to "B" Coy; No. 865 Corporal A. Lambden, "D" Coy., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure; No. 857 Pte. T. K. Dally, "D" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure; No. 881 Pte. W. E. Clarke, "D" Coy., is permitted to resign, dated 10.4.18; No. 204 Sepper H. A. Moodeen, Engineer Company, not having been seen since, it is concluded with deep regret, that he lost his life in the disaster at Happy Valley on 28.2.18.

Leave.
Corpl. A. Nicol, "B" Coy., is granted 9 weeks' leave, from 23.4.18.
L/Opl. H. Hamer, Eng. Coy., is granted 7 months' leave, from 30.4.18.
Pte. W. Davison, "B" Coy., is granted 8 months' leave, from 1.5.18.
Pte. E. H. Sharp, "D" Coy., is granted 6 months' leave, from 9.4.18.
Pte. N. S. Brown, "B" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 10.4.18.

Transfers.
No. 437 Pte. F. J. de Rome, "A" Coy., is transferred to the Artillery Company, dated 9th April, 1918. No. 643 Pte. S. R. Jones, "B" Coy., is transferred to the Artillery Company, dated 11th April, 1918. No. 558 Pte. J. Walker, "B" Coy., is transferred to "D" Coy., dated 10.4.18.

Care of Arms.
At the weekly parade of Infantry Companies the boxes of rifles must be free from oil.

Lectures.
At Headquarters on Friday, 19th April, at 6 p.m. Subject, Field Service Regulations. Artillery Company.
Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. E. W. Armstrong, V. D., state:—
Parades at Belohers Battery.—Sunday, 14th April.—9 a.m. Right Half Company. D. R. F. Class. Examination by I. G. Tuesday, 16th April.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill; 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full drill.
Friday, 19th April.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Layers and Setters' Class only.

Engineer Company.
Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. W. Russell, from 12th to 19th April state:—
E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belohers, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman, Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Templeton, Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.
Instruction for N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belohers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays; Class 2 at Belohers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays; Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Pte. Sergts. Overdone and Parsons R.E. Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, H.K.D.O. at Belohers and Staff Sergts. Barofsky and White E. E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.O. at Lyceum.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are solely their own and are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

A CURE FOR SPOTTED FEVER.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Dear Sir,—In looking over Robinson's Herbal this afternoon I came across the following recipe for Spotted Fever:

CAYENNE OR CAPSICUM.
It has actually cured "Spotted Fever" and all kinds of disease; it has been given to patients of all ages and almost under every circumstance. (It is perfectly harmless as those who have administered it for years can testify that they have never known it to produce bad effects.)

It is a most powerful stimulant to mix and maintain the heat on which life depends, it is extremely pungent setting the mouth on fire for a few minutes, but even this is beneficial; for its effects on the glands, causing the saliva to flow freely and leave the mouth clean and moist.

Dose.—One half to one teaspoonful, in a little, sweetened Milk or Hot Water. Failing to produce a free perspiration, the dose may be repeated until the patient perspires freely. Thinking that this may be of some benefit to the residents of the Colony (more especially if it could be translated into Chinese and printed in the Chinese Papers) I send it to you for what it is worth.

Yours faithfully,
J. HOWELL MAY.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion, by Major H. A. Morgan, state:—

Parades.—Tuesday, 16th April.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company Drill. Dress, Drill order.

"B" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 16th April.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company Drill. Dress, Drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Monday, 15th April.—6.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Tuesday, 16th April.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Wednesday, 17th April.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 18th April.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Pte. Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. C. D. Logan, C. B. Logan, McKerns, Pungst and Stapleton.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Monday, 15th April.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order.
Thursday, 18th April.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.
Tuesday, 16th and Friday, 19th April.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean Fatigue.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.
Tuesday, 16th April.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.
Recruits.
Monday, 15th and Friday, 19th April.—5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Edmonds and Corp. Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Company.
Orders for Cadet Company, by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard, state:—
Parades.—Monday, 15th April.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Squad Drill, 5.30 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 17th April.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mai Football Ground. Squad Drill, 5.30 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.
Notice.
Sergeants Mess.—The Quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess will be held in the Mess Room at 7 p.m. on Thursday, 18th instant. Every member not on duty to attend.

HAPPY VALLEY DISASTER.

The Coroner's Summing Up.

The most important stage in the inquiry, which for weeks has been held to inquire into the causes attending the terrible disaster which took place at Happy Valley on February 26, and has occupied much of the time of Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting as Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. C. Jack, was reached to-day when Mr. Wood delivered his summing up of the evidence which has been taken during the sitting.

The Coroner said he was sorry to say he had not been able to get drawn up any clear or concise statement of facts, which he could hand down to them when they left the Court to deliberate on the subject. He had considered the evidence very carefully, but he had been entirely unable to drill or organise the facts into any connective story or any theory on the evidence of which they had a record. With regard to the object of the inquiry into what was the most tragic and appalling disaster which had ever happened perhaps in the history of the Colony and which was attended by an enormous loss of life, leaving sorrow in many families, he wished, before he continued to deal with the evidence, on his own behalf and on behalf of the jury, to express very deep sympathy for all who had suffered in the disaster.

At the outset, he wished to remark that those sitting on this inquiry owed a great obligation to the Crown Solicitor and to Mr. Bowley, who had attended every sitting, and to every other member of the legal profession who had assisted, also to the witnesses who had at great inconvenience placed their information and professional experience at the disposal of himself and the jury. He would like also, to thank all those who had sent him photographs, which had been very useful. A great deal of the work in connection with this matter had fallen on the shoulders of Inspector Watt.

It was an unfortunate feature in this inquiry that many of those who could have given information perished, and, in view of this, some points would remain uncertain, but he did not think that any evidence existing in the Colony had been held back from them. There was one subject which was incomplete and that was the very strenuous and plucky efforts of certain spectators who tried to save the people and only discontinued their efforts when driven back by the flames. Their efforts were attended by a large measure of success. They had not fully gone into this and other similar details, but that did not mean that they had not been considered or meant that they had shown a lack of appreciation. Another matter which he thought should be mentioned was that some people may have felt disappointed and aggrieved that they were not allowed access to the burning sheds so that they might have rendered assistance to relatives and friends inside. On this subject, they had the statement of Colonel Ward himself. Colonel Ward was placed in control of the situation shortly after the fire. He accepted responsibility for what happened. He placed a cordon round and allowed through that cordon a certain number of persons whom he thought could successfully take part in the work of rescue. Later, he gave orders that no-one else had to be admitted. He stated that he might have erred in letting so many people through. He is satisfied that no more rescuers would have been useful. His warning was quite sure that those concerned would be satisfied with this.

The Coroner, continuing, said they would not doubt have noticed that much of the evidence that had been elicited showed that these sheds were in fact, used as common gaming houses, contrary to the Gambling Act, which was acknowledged by the authorities. Mr. Hurley had questioned the sheds and had read out the conditions of letting. He

FOR THE RELIEF OF POSTS.

Polygamy is proposed by a Western poet as a substitute for the time-honoured practice of starving. The writer, who bears the name, if not the name, of Bertie, ought to be expected to know, since he speaks with the confidence of experience of needing the evidence. He calls himself "the unabridged bag of tales, Oklahoma," and made his recommendation against the expediency of the unfortunate Chatterton to "Buddy's Mirror" (St. Louis). Thus:—

"As to poets, every one of them should have a wife or perhaps two or three wives—willing and eager to take in washing to the end that the husband be not ground in the journalistic wheel. In some way, long and wide-spread career as an unwilling victim of the journalistic wheel, hacked thin both fore and aft as well as sideways. I have had under observation more than one poet who died with all his music in him because no washboard was utilised for the wheel. I may be permitted to express the view that a special legislative act bestowing upon poets the privilege of polygamy should be passed."

"In these days one wife, even though in high health and of exceptional biopical process, can not be expected to keep a husband off out of the wheel; she should have collaborators at the washboard or, at any rate, first and second aids to hanging out and ironing. A matter of three conjugal handresses should solve the high cost of living the poet's life, even in these days."

"Until recent years living has been comparatively cheap. My own experience on the wheel caused me to feel and fear for others—since I know it to be a wheel that runs down and makes thin all poetical aspiration—and for the sake of writers who have in them the capability of doing worth-while things in literary art I make bold plea for this poet polygamous statute."

"One wife taking in washing is not enough to keep the average artist out of the wheel."

ARE YOU UNHAPPY?

for no really good reason? If so the cause most probably is disordered liver. You can easily prove this with the help of



the little "gentle-salt" laxative which have made many gloomy, ill tempered, liverish, bilious, constipated people cheerful and bright.

Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cents the vital from—Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Se-chuen Road, Shanghai.

as a prudent man would ordinarily use in his efforts?

15. In inspecting these sheds did the building inspectors use due diligence and exercise the degree of skill which becomes a duty of the State in the row of sheds did the failure first become apparent?

17. At what point did the outbreak of fire originate?

18. And from what cause?

19. In what sheds or portions of sheds were cooking arrangements in use?

20. In what sheds were fire precautions adopted?

21. (a) Was cooking with charcoal in Chinese shacks in these sheds an imprudent act? (b) If so, was it so imprudent as to be grossly negligent?

22. Did any act or any omission of duty on the part of any public officer constitute a proximate and efficient cause of the death under consideration?

23. What is your verdict?

Mr. M. K. Lo asked that the two following questions should be added to the list given the jury:—

1. Is it practicable having regard to the purpose for which these sheds were intended to have matches kept in them?

2. If so, would this form of construction offer greater security to the public in the case of fire or collapse?

The Coroner was continuing his address, when he was interrupted by a loud cry of "Hear, hear!"

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Money Market.
The weekly report of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce for March 27 reports:—Bills were offering rather freely during the middle of the week, but the supply fell off as rates weakened. There was a small demand for Yen T.T. and Sterling T.T. on March 21. Tasse T.T. on Shanghai remained steady, but fell today to 26.8. On the market. To day's settlement saw a fair amount of speculators going into native banks for bills and general trading. Dollars are firm at 70.2 buyers and 70.4 sellers. Chinese market and a fair amount has been done this week at these rates. Interest: 5 per cent. Shanghai exchange: Han. Tls. 60 = Changsha Tls. 1,000. (nominal).

Hankow Trade.
The weekly report of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce for March 27 states:—Products.—Conditions at home markets are more or less unchanged, the demand from Italy, still being the outstanding feature. Local markets have improved gradually, as supplies are becoming more plentiful and prices generally are on the weak side. The cotton market is easier, buyers having withdrawn somewhat owing to the rise in exchange. Hides and tallow are steady, prices for the former being maintained in spite of higher sterling exchange owing to the quantities contracted for abroad recently which are now being delivered. The price of wood oil is declining slowly as more supplies of this commodity arrive. Antimony remains steady. Bristles from supplies of goatskins are still required, and the market for these is firm. Pico Goods and Yarn.—The strong demand for yarn and sheetings will continue. Clearances are good and prices steadily going up. White shirtings are being inquired for but holders are not free sellers, and prices therefore continue to advance. The market for metals and sundries continues very quiet.

Chinese Cotton.
The weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. for April 4 states:—During the past week the cotton market has been more or less uninteresting but with a firmer tone generally, resulting in the recovery of the decline reported last week. The farmers have withheld supplies and refuse to part with the balance of their holding under present ruling prices in anticipation of higher rates as the season grows older. Receipts from Terghow and vicinity are practically nil, while stocks of this particular staple in local warehouses are estimated to be between 12 and 15,000 bales of inferior grade. The end of the month and the first few days of the next will see the planting season near, when estimates of mill stocks, exports, etc., will be taken, and a fresh start will be made in circulating the outlook for the near future, and will probably result in a renewal of active operations by those who have yet to cover their requirements until the new crop becomes available. Meanwhile character of any serious decline on our market becomes very remote. Latest cables from Japan indicate apprehensions in spinning circles relative to removal of tonnage from the Bombay line for war purposes, resulting in heavier drawings on Chinese Cottons. Tone of the market, steady.

American Cotton.
Spot Cotton on the New York market: at 24 1/2 cents, has jumped up 70 points, according to a telegram yesterday received by Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld. Spot 24 1/2 cents, May 24 1/2 cents, July 27 1/2 cents, three months advancing 7 1/2 and 68 points respectively. Market strong and must go up, is the report. The market no doubt is gaining strength on estimates that the 1917 crop will be insufficient to last so near harvest, despite restrictions of manufacture, war needs consuming extra quantities, and stocks being short comparatively. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments January 31, amounted to 524,033 bales, com-

pared with 601,331 bales in January, 1917 and the amount for the six months ended January 31 was 3,618,644 bales, compared with 3,377,221 bales for the corresponding period a year ago, according to statistics prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census. The quantities are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments January 31, amounted to 1,697,445 bales, compared with 2,306,038 bales at the corresponding date in 1917, and in public storage and compresses with 3,618,673 bales, compared with 3,725,780 last year. The figures include 14,741 bales of foreign and 7,043 bales of sea-land consumed, 43,539 bales of foreign and 23,256 bales of sea-land held in consuming establishments, and 25,602 bales of foreign and 41,880 bales of sea-land held in public storage.

Trade After the War.
The more the proposal that the Government shall have power for three years after the termination of the war to prohibit the importation or exportation, either wholly or partially, of any goods whatsoever is considered the stronger grows the opposition to it. The Council of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters have fully discussed the provisions of the bill, and they have adopted the following resolution:—"That whilst recognising the impossibility of maintaining perfect freedom of internal and external trade during the war, this Council views with alarm the proposals to continue Government control of imports and exports for a further period of three years after the war, and records its opinion that such control should cease, except with enemy countries and subjects, at the earliest possible moment after the war consistent with the national interests. Further, the Council represents that the worldwide commerce of this country has been largely built up by the capital, technical knowledge, energy, and enterprise of its merchants, and its protests against the policy of the Government, which would inevitably result in seriously injuring the merchants of this country without ensuring any corresponding benefit to manufacturers or consumers." The Government are believed to be willing to limit the operation of the bill to one year after the war, and it is also possible that they may consent to the appointment of advisory committees representing the various trades affected. When the bill comes up for second reading after the Christmas recess a strong effort is to be made to secure these concessions, which were suggested to the President of the Board of Trade early this month by the deputation from the Chambers of Commerce.

The Trouble in Vladivostok.

According to information received in Tokyo on the 26th ultimo the Soviets at Vladivostok occupied the Post Office there. As a result, the post and telegraph authorities, according to a resolution passed by the Strike Committee, suspended the services at 7 a.m. on Monday 25th instant, whereupon the Soviets arrested the Director of the Post Office and the Chairman of the Strike Committee.

A Strange Case.

The police have arrested a man named Hatanaka Sima, aged 39, living in Nagatsunimura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo prefecture, on a charge of attempted murder. It appears that eight years ago Hatanaka borrowed ¥1,000 from a village named Nakatsunimura, who died shortly afterwards. His widow and her second husband attached the property of Hatanaka to his failure to repay the loan. It is said that this enraged Hatanaka so greatly that he concealed six pieces of dynamite under the floor of his creditor with the object of murdering the latter's family. The dynamite, however, did not explode and lay in his hiding place for seven years, until it was accidentally discovered at the end of last month.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BOND DRAWING
3 QUESTIONS
AND
3 ANSWERS

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?

ANSWER A.—99.

QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them?

ANSWER B.—Of Course!

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?

ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee!

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Saving Association c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

ECONOMIC PENETRATION.

Germany's Pleasant Ways in Poland.

Zurich, Switzerland, February 8.—The *Moniteur Polonais*, official organ of those Polish parties which oppose pro-Ally as well as pro-German policy, gives some striking figures about the treatment of Polish industry by the German "occupation authorities." In the small part of Rzesia Poland occupied by the Austrians, the requisitions appear to be restricted to the needs of the occupation troops, and devastations only to military necessities. Quite different are the conditions in the part occupied by Germany. Under the pretext of requisitioning of old iron, the Germans took away all machinery and all equipment from the factories at Lodz, Warsaw, and everywhere else, paying for these often valuable machines, only the price of old iron—which is a breath of the international Hague Convention. They abolished the Russian law of moratorium and the German command gave special passports to the German creditors of Polish firms for collecting their dues. But the assets of the Polish firms could not be cashed, because Polish industry worked chiefly for interior Russia. By this action, therefore, hundreds of manufacturers and merchants were brought to an artificial state of bankruptcy.

The German occupation authorities demanded the Russian war tax from factories which were closed down, and this even for the years 1913 and 1914. As to the prices paid to the Polish industry, it is stated that the Lodz cotton manufacturers received for their stocks of raw material 8 to 27 per cent. less than the prices paid in peace times by way of Bremen. Since the Russian import duty for raw cotton is 40 per cent. of the value, and since the manufacturers further received payment in depreciated marks of 1915, they lost on the

average 60 per cent. of the value of their raw stocks.

For ready-made articles of cotton yarn and cloth, the German military purchasing company paid in 1915 about 40 per cent. less than private German buyers of Berlin had offered in the autumn of 1914. During the first short occupation of Poland, The military organisation even purchased goods for which there was no import permit into Germany. For example, they acquired plush at the compulsory price of 5 marks per metre, and three months later the same Polish firm purchased the same goods from a Berlin private firm at 17 marks. In several cases, the Polish manufacturers had the opportunity to repurchase from private German manufacturers at enormous prices, their own machinery and boiler, which, some months before, they had been forced to sell cheaply under the German pretext of requisitioning of old iron. It is no exaggeration to declare that the bulk of Polish industry in the German occupied territory now consists of four empty walls. Even the mail on the roofs was taken away, so that the buildings are beginning to decay. Deportation of Polish working men continued.

Later on the hunt after gold began. It was possible to get permits for commercial transactions only by payment in gold. The permits cost two marks, and since there are no two-mark gold pieces, the Germans compelled the unfortunate Poles to hand over five-ruble gold pieces and receive the change of eight marks in German paper money. Under these conditions, Polish industry has now neither machinery nor technical installations, neither workmen nor capital, even no buildings. The *Moniteur Polonais* remarks significantly that the Polish industry was hitherto a severe competitor of German exports in the Russian market. Now this competition is destroyed for many years.

I may add to these statements of the *Moniteur* some facts which I have personally heard from

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/11	3/11
Demand	3/11 1/2
30 d/s	3/11 1/2
60 d/s	3/11 1/2
4 m/s	3/11 1/2
1/11 Shanghai	Nom.
1/11 Singapore	139 1/4
1/11 Japan	141 1/4
1/11 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/11 San Francisco	73 1/2
co & New York	160 1/4
1/11 Java	Nom.
1/11 Marks	4.21
1/11 France	4.21 1/4
Demand, Paris	4.21 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/11 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/11 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/11 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/11 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	74 1/4
1/11 San Francisco	160 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	4.36
4 m/s. France	4.41
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	Nom.
1/11 Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/11 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	147
Demand, Singapore	132 1/4
On Haiphong	11 1/4 prom.
On Saigon	17 1/4 prom.
On Bangkok	49 1/2
Sovereign	6.40 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.30
Bar Silver, per oz.	45 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 5 cts. sub.	\$2.00% dis.
" 10 "	" "
" 50 "	1.00% dis.
Canton 20 "	7 1/2% dis.

German circles. The chief of the military requisitioning commission was a member of the German and Prussian Parliament, whose loyalty and Governmentalism were rewarded in this way by enormous private profits. In well-informed Berlin circles the figures are quoted of millions made through the pillage of Poland by industrial and political persons.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital... France 45,000,000.

Paid up 22,500,000.

1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 11,250,000.

subscribed by the Government (1/5th Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Perrot.

General Manager A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUETTE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road, Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Mins.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$11,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Storling \$1,500,000 at 21.

Silver \$15,000,000

\$4,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Fowler—Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. H. B. S. V. C. P. S.

Hon. Mr. C. B. S. V. C. P. S.

Hon. Mr. C. B. S. V. C. P. S.

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Hon. Mr.

